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reaction of normal and of weak-minded children to a conditioned stimulus—a reaction, that is, which follows not on its natural stimulus, but on one that has been artificially associated with the natural one. Thus the Russian physician, Krasnogorski, reported in 1907-8 a series of experiments with young children, by which he satisfied himself that reflexes naturally following on the sight of food, such as swallowing or opening the mouth, could be excited by some stimulus that had been associated with the food, as the sound of a pipe, the touch of a camel's-hair brush. The clinical value of the experiment would consist in the establishment of a difference in this respect between the normal child and one with latent abnormality. Dr. Mateer, who is psychologist of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, repeated the experiments very fully, and believes that the test may be useful as supplementing others now in use.

A notable trait of her book is the clear perception of the need of personal understanding and good, sympathetic handling of the child in all such experimentation, a matter important not only to the child, but to the success of the experiment

MELICENT W. SHINN

NILES, CALIFORNIA

Fatigue Study. By F. B. GILBRETH and L. M. GILBRETH, PH.D.
New York: Sturgis & Walton, 1916. Pp. 159. \$1.50.

Socialized interpretations of even industrial processes are illustrated in this simple, brief manual. By ingenious educational methods (home libraries, fatigue museums, and surveys) the Gilbreths would influence industrial groups to think in terms of fatigue elimination. They would develop social attitudes in the workers toward cutting out fatigue affecting any member of the group in any way.

Their fatigue study is made scientific by a remarkable series of measurement devices. As consulting engineers the Gilbreths have developed motion study to a high efficiency and treat unnecessary fatigue as waste motion.

Their aim is to increase "happiness minutes" by adjusting the working group to work. This adjustment involves anti-fatigue devices, habits operating with least fatigue, and the proper distribution of fatigue-recovery periods, made attractive by rest and lunch rooms, recreation under a staff of betterment workers, and increased wage. The book asks that the public demand such fatigue prevention.

WILLIAM L. DEALEY

PROVIDENCE, R.I.